

Arabs plan joint arms production scheme

ABU DHABI, Feb. 18 (R). — Four Arab countries began talks here today on plans for joint production of weapons. The board of directors of the Arab Industries Organisation (AIO), which groups Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, began preparing an agenda for the organisation's ministerial meeting on Tuesday, its chairman, Ashraf Marwan of Egypt, told the Emirates news agency. According to the agency, the agenda includes a five-year plan for the production of advanced arms, paratroopers and tank missiles.

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AMMAN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1978 — RABIE AWAL 11, 1398

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Religious holiday today

Jordan, along with the Arab and Islamic worlds, celebrates today, Sunday, the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday. On the occasion a religious ceremony will be held this afternoon at the Palace of Culture under the royal patronage. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, the Chief Justice and the minister of Islamic affairs will deliver speeches on the occasion. To mark the anniversary, all public institutions, government departments, night-clubs and bars will be closed, and marches and processions of scouts and guides will take place in Amman's main streets.

Science conference opened by Prince Hassan, debates Jordan, world priorities

By Ian Kellas

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 — In his opening address to Jordan's five-day science and technology policy conference this morning, Crown Prince Hassan made it clear that this is not just a parochial affair.

Addressing a crowd of hundred of distinguished guests from the Jordan and 35 other countries representing every field of interest (not just scientific), the Prince said that despite the setbacks which it had suffered, Jordan's new International Economic Agreement is not a slogan to be sacrificed to the rhetoric of the times.

Within this overall context, he went on, the transfer

of technology to developing countries of the world is perhaps

the most important and decisive factor.

On the international aspect of the conference was underlined

in later speeches during the opening session. "We do not

want technology to get the

best of us," the General

Director of the conference, Dr.

Ramana (from India) warned.

And there was a distinct

difference in the crowded Palace

Culture that our small

earth was engaged in a co-

venture in development.

Science is an international

cause," Dr. Kadioussi, Ad-

ministrator General of the

Ministry of Education, Dr.

Y.J. Ram Principal Advisor

to the conference, Dr.

Y.J. Ram Principal Advisor

Municipal Library actively serves entire spectrum of the community

Text and photos
by Marianne Fennell

Mr. Moaz has been with the Library since 1964.

He is a graduate of the Faculty of Law in Damascus and studied librarianship in England. He is one of the founders of the Jordan Library Association and served as its president for several years.

The Library is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Association for Metropolitan Libraries which accepts only member libraries which serve a population of at least a half million.

During 1977 the number of readers using the Library was 81,593. A total of 23,808 have membership cards which entitle them to take four books home at a time.

The Library has two important special collections: one consists of all UNESCO publications and the other is a unique collection of Jordanian.

The Library attempts to get copies of all books by Jordanians and about Jordan;

and not only books but also pamphlets, periodicals, and photographs. There are at least 1,000 items in the collection now.

English-language books, between 10,000 to 12,000 of them, are shelved in the main reading room and a room adjacent to it. The collection is, however, mainly Arabic.

Because the book budget is only JD 5,000 a year which must also cover the costs of periodicals, bookbinding, and other expenses, the Library relies on its gift and exchange programme.

The Library sends publications of Jordan to other Middle Eastern centres and in return receives their publications.

Local booksellers are also a source of books, and publishers' lists are checked and works not available locally are ordered through a dealer.

All books published in the



The main reading room of Amman Municipal Library is busy. At the right, students consult the card catalogue. Books are classified by the Dewey Decimal System.

Middle East are paperbacks: to make them library-proof they are sent to a commercial bookbinder before they are processed for the shelves.

Thousands of English-language books come to the Library through the Rankfurly Library Service in London. Some are books which have been withdrawn from English public libraries; some have been discarded by publishers. The Library staff, as time allows, sorts the wheat from the chaff. What the Library does not use, it passes along to other libraries in Jordan -- school, public or army -- in its gift and exchange programme.

A month ago Kerak opened a public library. Amman Municipal Library is furnishing it with a large number of books to augment its new collection. The Library sponsors an in-service training programme in which new librarians gain experience in the various technical and service departments of the Library. Forty librarians have already been trained for the Ministry of Education libraries and public libraries at Salt, Aqaba and elsewhere.

At present there are 55,000

books in the Library, plus 5,000 books for children. Mr. Moaz aims for a collection of 800,000 or one book per capita for the area the Library serves.

"Just as water seeks its own level," says Mr. Moaz, "so books should flow out to all levels. The aim of the Library is to meet the informational needs of all the people of Amman."



The separate entrance to the Children's Library on the ground floor of the Municipality building.



The children's Library can accommodate 100 readers. It caters to children between five and 13 years of age.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

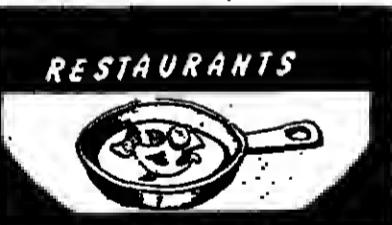
NAME OF COMPANY	Openin-	High-	Lowest-	Closing-	Last	Last
	g price	price	opening price	price	high	low
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5.000	513	—	7.000	7.000	7.000
Des. Al Darr, for Development and Investment	JD 1.000	237	1.150	1.200	1.200	—
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5.000	364	11.000	11.200	11.200	11.200
Arab Aluminyum Co.	JD 1.000	290	1.050	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan Cement Factory	JD 10.000	3.255	15.000	15.750	15.750	15.750
Jordan Ceramic Factory	JD 1.000	525	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050
Jordan Textiles Factory	JD 1.000	502	0.950	1.000	1.000	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	5.526	5.000	5.000	5.000	—
Total volume traded, Saturday, Feb. 18: JD 10,427						

JD per share or share capital paid.

Library Director Farouk Moaz examines English language fiction. About one fifth of the Library's collection is in English.

A children's librarian answers the question of a young reader.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE



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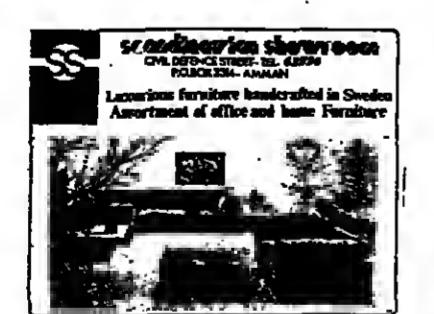


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CARPET CLUB
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an elegant
oriental
BUFFET

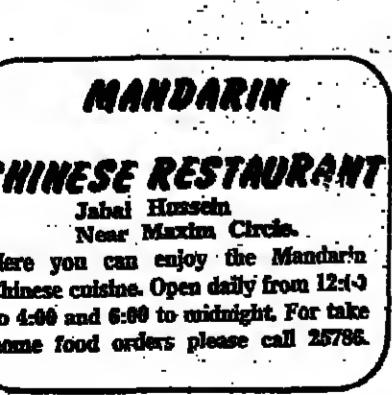


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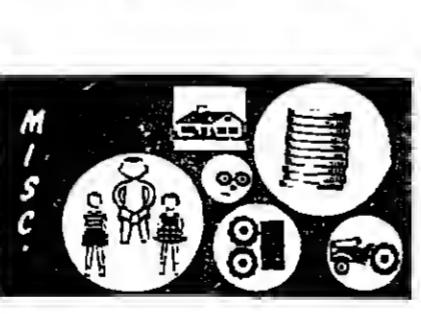
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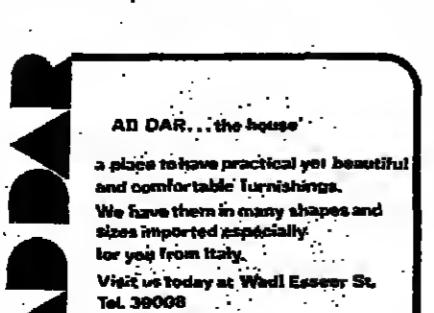
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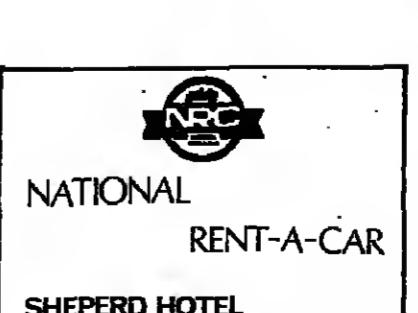


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Iran will insist on oil price freeze for second half of 1978

KUWAIT, Feb. 18 (R). — Iranian Finance Minister Mohammad Yaganeh has said Iran would insist on keeping oil prices frozen during the second half of this year when ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) hold their mid-year conference next June.

But in an interview published today, Mr. Yaganeh said his country was seriously concerned about the declining value of the dollar and that unless the U.S. took steps to halt the slide, OPEC states might have to act to protect their interests.

He said the value of oil revenues had been eroded by the dollar's slump on the foreign exchange markets, since oil is priced in dollars.

OPEC ministers retained the freeze at their December meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, after failing to agree on a change.

U.S. miners reject new management offer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (R). — Miners today rejected a new offer from pit owners aimed at ending the longest coal strike in American history.

The management offer was turned down after marathon negotiations dragged on into the early hours of the morning, well past the Carter administration's midnight deadline for a settlement of the 75-day-old strike.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall, who had been supervising the negotiations, said the administration would decide in the immediate future what action to take.

One of the options is for the government to order the 160,000 striking miners back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period under the Taft-Hartley Act. But there has been speculation that militant miners

would ignore the order.

President Carter has warned of economic chaos millions more Americans out of work unless there is a quick settlement of the strike, which has restricted power supplies in key industrial states.

The pit owners were believed to have raised an earlier pay offer and dropped harsh penalties for wildcat strikes.

Mr. Marshall, who had only two hours sleep in the last two days, said after the miners spurned the latest management terms: "This is a serious disappointment, but I also think it is important to emphasise that we must resolve this dispute."

The labour secretary added "we will decide in the immediate future what action we will take to resolve it."

Hong Kong plans one of the biggest development projects ever attempted in the Third World

Lantau Island, part of Britain's Hong Kong colony, is bigger than the main island and yet contains only 20,000 people. Some 30,000 flock there at weekends for picnics and rambles. Now a vast development project is transforming the island and eventually up to a million people may be resettled there in a plan to relieve the congestion on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

By Kenneth Low

HONG KONG — One of the biggest and least-publicised development projects in the Third World is on the verge of take-off in Hong Kong, Britain's most important remaining colony. It involves billions of dollars and the resettling of hundreds of thousands — perhaps a million or two — people.

China is cautiously but steadily identifying itself with the development surge on its southern coast, and the Soviet Union has badly burnt its financial fingers by trying to get in on the act.

Lantau Island development

The key to this major development lies in Lantau Island, which is somewhat larger than the 32 square-mile Hong Kong Island and is virtually undeveloped, bousing fewer than 20,000 of the colony's five million or so population. The outline of the plan is to build an industrial and residential complex on the north shore of the island — which actually touches Chinese territorial waters at its southwestern tip — and complement this with a resort and recreation centre on the south coast, as well as a new international airport on another island off the northern shore.

The airport — intended to replace the present one, which juts out into the middle of Hong Kong harbour on reclaimed land — will be linked to downtown Hong Kong and Kowloon by a high-speed road bridge.

Housing for 1 million

Lantau, by the late 1980's could easily be home to half a million people with jobs on the island itself, while the central mountain chain would be kept as a nature reserve and recreation area. The mainly light-industrial goods turned out by future industrial developments there will probably necessitate the building of a new shipping container terminal, although Hong Kong already has the world's third biggest.

Lantau forms part of the New Territories, added to Hong Kong and Kowloon by a 99-year-lease from China signed in 1898. However, confidence is growing in Hong Kong that Peking will let the 1997 expiry date pass unnot-

iced, in the interests of maintaining the boom-town which supplies possibly one-third of its entire foreign exchange earnings.

Environmental factors

At present, Lantau is a desolate spot, with swift undertows off many of its clean-sand beaches, and much of its scrub vegetation burned off by fires which cannot be effectively fought.

A few villages dot its coastline and interior, and some 30,000 people from Hong Kong, Kowloon and the rest of the New Territories flock over there every weekend to break weekly routine with rambles and picnics (cause of many of the fires).

Historians, conservationists and sentimentalists will deplore the development of an industrial Lantau, but their voices will go unheeded in view of the need to provide a decent working and living environment for the ever-growing population of the 99 per cent Chinese-inhabited colony. Among the victims of development may be the Buddhist and Trappist monasteries which the island houses.

What's good for Hong Kong is good for China

China has not so far expressed interest in participating in the Lantau development,

but almost anything that is good for Hong Kong is good for China. Peking's main contribution to the bolstering of political and financial confidence in Hong Kong is its publicly disclosed plan to open up a machinery plant on another of the colony's more than 200 islands — Tsing Yi.

This will provide a plant for the booming plastics, shipyard and other local industries, as well as for export to South-East Asia.

The Chinese authorities have also struggled themselves with the sum of about \$5 million which the Moscow Narodny Bank lost by investing prematurely in a resort development company for southern Lantau, which has now gone into liquidation.

Another resort company is being set up, and there is no indication that the Russians are planning to risk their money again by dealing with devious Cantonese financiers, even though they would dearly like to have a toehold in Hong Kong to keep an eye on developments in Southern China.

Until now, the British authorities, anxious not to displease Hong Kong, have kept the colony firmly closed to nearly all Russians and other citizens of Warsaw Pact countries, whose track-record in unsuccessful espionage attempts here takes some beating.

Far East aviation hub

Although the new airport — Hong Kong is considered the aviation hub of the Far East — will cost a huge sum to build, as will the projected bridge, the government

believes it can recoup much of the expense by leasing off the present runways as prime real estate for industrialists and property companies.

A new airport is also considered desirable for environmental reasons, and for safety considerations, since people flying into Hong Kong at present virtually look into bathroom windows of flats they wing their way in between to land.

Development on Hong Kong Island itself has virtually reached saturation point, with the government forced to start building accommodation and offices on the small island of Aplichau near the fishing port of Aberdeen, and motorists complaining bitterly about traffic congestion. Rents for modern-style flats of 1,500 square feet and upwards rival those in Manhattan or Mayfair.

Kowloon proper, across the harbour on the mainland side of the colony, is also over-developed, and has split out into the adjacent New Territories, with a huge urban development and race-track complex ruining the once quaint village and fishing centre of Shatin, where in imperial times the finest rice in all of China was grown.

With these pressures to cope with — and with the conservatism of Chinese landowners in other parts of the New Territories, who demand high costs for giving up their old paddies or market gardens — the development of Lantau evidently holds the key to Hong Kong's future as a modern, sophisticated community. China has yet to give any indication that it is opposed to the idea.

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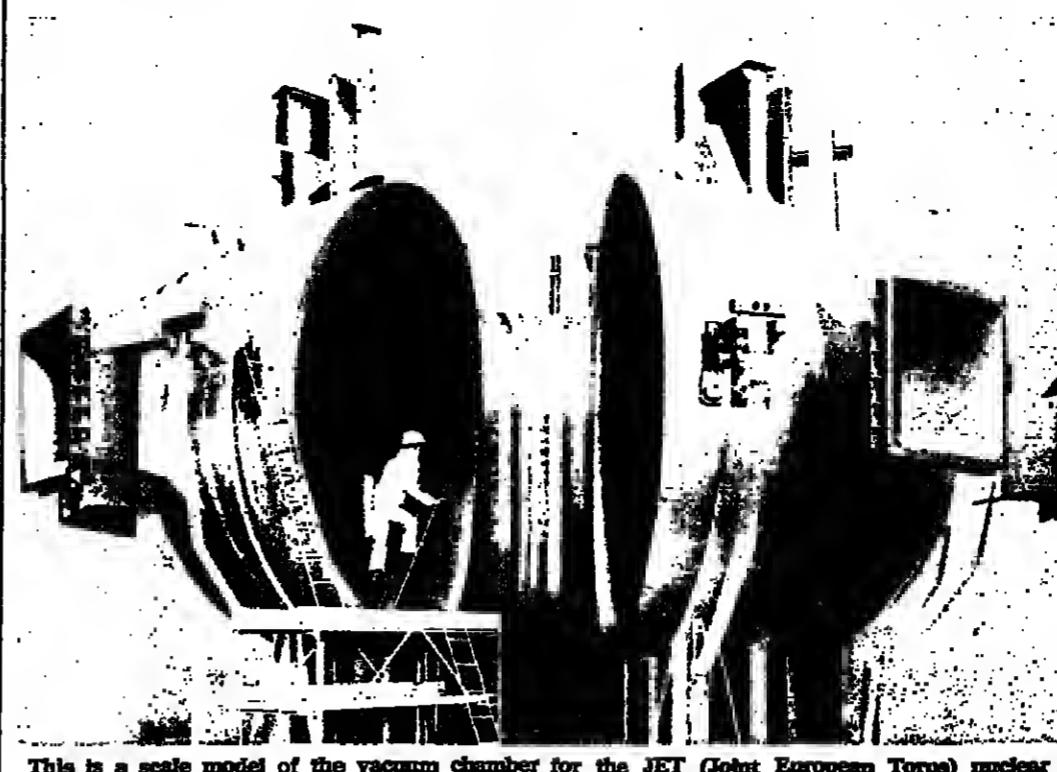
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Europe's JET nuclear fusion project



This is a scale model of the vacuum chamber for the JET (Joint European Torus) nuclear fusion project to be built at the Culham Laboratories of Britain's Atomic Energy Authority in southern England. JET is an experiment on the road to the harnessing of the prodigious energy released when hydrogen atoms are fused by enormous temperatures — up to 100 million degrees C. — as happens in the sun. A team that includes some of Europe's leading scientists and engineers has been assembled at Culham for the project. The JET apparatus consists of a vacuum chamber, a toroidal field magnet, a transformer and its primary coils and is essentially a device to confine the ionised particles of a plasma (a high-temperature gas) long enough — a half to one second, a long time in scientific terms — for fusion reaction to take place. The two elements most suitable for use in fusion machines are deuterium and tritium. Completion of the experimental programme on JET will be sufficient to establish the dimensions, parameters and plasma behaviour to be expected in a future reactor. (BIS photo)

Kuwait postpones

signing of long-term

liquid gas contracts

KUWAIT, Feb. 18 (R). — Kuwait today began talks to finance long-term contracts for the sale of its entire production of liquefied gas to 20 major foreign companies.

The 10-year contracts for the sale of 4.5 million tons a year were due to be signed today, but the move was postponed for two or three days following the appointment of a new oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, officials said.

The 64 states agreed unanimously on an overall package of measures described by officials at the end of the two-

week meeting yesterday as a victory for the international community.

The main provision is for newly-built crude oil tankers over 20,000 deadweight tons to be fitted with separate ballast tanks and a high-pressure spray cleaning system.

At present most tankers carry sea water in their empty oil storage tanks to aid stability and they discharge this before re-filling, a process which causes pollution.

Separate tanks would avoid the discharge problem, but there was some dissent at the meeting among states who felt the measure had not gone far enough and should be extended to converting existing tankers.

They also agreed that all

ships between 1,600 and 10,000 gross tons should be fitted with radar, while all ships above 10,000 gross tons should have two radars, each capable of operating independently.

All tankers of 10,000 tons and above should also have two remote steering gear control systems, each operable separately from the navigating bridge.

The main steering gear of new 10,000-ton tankers and above should comprise two or more identical power units capable of operating the rudder.

Another provision is that there must be unscheduled inspections of all ships unless mandatory annual surveys are carried out.

Maritime, oil producing states unanimously

adopt package of oil tanker safety measures

LONDON, Feb. 18 (R). — Safety measures to end sea pollution by oil tankers, including the increased use of radar to prevent collisions, have been adopted by maritime and oil producing nations meeting in London this week.

The 64 states agreed unanimously on an overall package of measures described by officials at the end of the two-

week meeting yesterday as a victory for the international community.

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THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

OPTICAL ALLUSIONS

By Raymond F. Ettenson

ACROSS

1. Amer and McMahon
4. Train sys- tems abbr.
7. "Eyes"
11. Wire meas- ure
14. Rear
16. Pininfarina's
17. "Kind of
20. Easyrip
21. Taken on
23. Actor Arkin
24. Hoosier
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26. Water vapor
27. "Kind of
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29. Wisdom
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31. "Piles high
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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Strive to live the Golden rule by doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. Forget self in doing for others and in so doing increase your own happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Losing your temper over minor matters is most unwise at this time. Concentrate on pleasant side of life and be happier.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Attend services of your choice early in the day and express love and happiness. The future with more courage.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Engage in spiritual affairs today and raise your level of consciousness. Make the most for more abundance in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to concentrate on the more pleasant aspects of life. Forget slight others have given you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to reflect your philosophy and to be inspired how to make the future brighter and more realistic.

IRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your friends are likely to be demanding, but do only what you can for them and on the good side of their nature.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You could have some ideas that are not good for your welfare, so forget them. Show appreciation for loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may want to engage in new interest but study it well first, otherwise you'll get into trouble. Use good judgment.

AGITATOR (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study promises have made to others and do your best to keep them. Live for harmony with family members.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't let a civic matter get you down, since there is nothing you can do about it yet. Use your intuition for best results.

QUARUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle routine duties in a poised fashion and please others. Do something thoughtful for those who have been good to you.

ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Expressed devotion for the brings fine response at this time. Make long-range as to have more abundance in the future.

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PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHABT

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STUCO

NEPOTT

NOMOAR

Answer: **CHABT** AT THE **STUCO**

Yesterday's Jumble: CRIME ESSAY PYTHON BLITHE

Answer: A criminal assault which should be charged! "BATTERY"

Answers Tuesday

Par time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/13

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ QJ109

♦ J63

♦ Q4

♦ QJ107

♦ AQ9754 ♦ J82

3

SOUTH

♦ AK654

♦ KQ5

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The bidding:

South West North East

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2 ♦ A1098 ♦ 742

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lucky, he would claim.

The declarer who thinks ahead realizes that a diamond break could jeopardize his contract, and he looks for a plan that would nullify the unfortunate distribution. Observe South's technique.

After ruffing the second club, declarer drew three rounds of trumps. Next, he led the king of hearts, and West could do no better than win the ace and return the suit. Declarer won the second heart in dummy and then cashed the queen of hearts, stripping the suit from both his hand and dummy, and leaving himself in his hand for the key play.

Frolinat claims to have captured Chad's Faya-largeau garrison

PARIS, Feb. 18 (R). — The Libyan-backed Frolinat guerrilla movement in Chad said today they had captured the strategic desert garrison town of Faya-largeau after besieging it for more than two weeks. A spokesman for Frolinat said the town fell last night. He had on other details.

The garrison, which lies in an oasis in the centre of Chad's Bourkou-Ennedi-Tibesti province in one of the desolate parts of the Sahara, some 800 kms. north of the capital, Ndjamena, was defended by government forces, informed sources here said. The rebels fighting to gain control of the region sent ab-

out 2,000 troops into the attack, which began at the start of February, the sources said.

The government garrison had been supplied by air for many months, and its surrender was seen as inevitable after rebel forces captured the airstrip in January.

Two weeks ago Frolinat cl-

aimed to have captured another strategic garrison to the west of Faya-largeau. The claim was not denied by the Chad government of President Felix Malloum.

If today's Frolinat claim is true, it means the government has only one last foothold in the area, the garrison of Ounianga-Kebir, northeast of Faya-largeau.

President Malloum has repeatedly accused neighbouring Libya of backing the guerrillas and of illegally occupying the extreme northwest region of Aouza.

The guerrilla movement has progressively taken control of more than 75 per cent of the country's territory, but has made no headway in the southern areas where the black, non-Moslem majority of the population is concentrated.

The rebels want independence for the whole Bet region, which is about the size of France. It borders Libya to the north, Sudan to the east and Niger to the west.

Police said today that the bomb was of the same type used by the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in attacks on economic targets in the British-ruled province.

Police estimated that about 450 people were crowded into the building at suburban Castlereagh when the bomb went off.

Police received two anonymous telephone warnings about the bomb but it was too late to clear the doomed hotel. The curfew was introduced after rioting killed several dozen people during a nationwide strike called by Tunisia's National Labour Federation.

About 1,000 people were eva-

cuated from their homes to hotels.

"Then people started being carried from the building without arms and legs and there were charred bodies -- it was terrible."

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Bomb blast kills 14 in crowded Belfast hotel-restaurant

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (R). — At least 14 people were killed when a bomb blast sent flames sweeping through a crowded hotel-restaurant near Belfast last night in what may prove the deadliest explosion in almost a decade of northern Ireland violence.

Twenty-two people were badly injured and police believed six bodies still lay in the blackened ruins of the bombed building.

Hundreds of people -- many of them children -- fled in panic as the La Mon Hotel-restaurant burst into flames following the explosion. Women ran screaming with clothes ablaze.

"A ball of flame leaps into the sky and the whole place went up in flames," one witness said.

Another reported people running from the fire with lum-

ps of flesh hanging from their bodies.

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Tension rises between orthodox, secular Jews

TEL AVIV (AP). — Fresh tension loomed between religious and secular Israelis this week as criminal charges were filed against a city mayor over the death of a young man in bizarre car accident last July.

The government accused Mayor Israel Gottlieb and the Municipality of Bnei Brak, outside Tel Aviv, of causing the death of Haim Attiya by stringing a chain barrier across a street where religious Jews reside.

Mr. Gottlieb, the charge sheet said, ordered the barrier put up to keep cars off the street during the weekend Jewish sabbath.

Mr. Attiya was a passenger in a jeep that crashed into the barrier.

The accident provoked confrontations between Bnei Brak's orthodox Jews and its secular, non-observant residents who tried to turn Mr. Attiya's death into a weapon against what they called "coercion by a religious minority."

Bnei Brak is predominantly

religious, although only about 20 per cent of Israelis nationwide are orthodox.

Some liberals applauded the decision by Attorney General Aharon Barak to take the case to court, but religious figures threatened demonstrations and some Israelis feared the affair would spark fresh violence in Bnei Brak.

Also on trial was the driver of the jeep, David Patzwi, who was charged with speeding and negligent driving.

It was the first time a mayor and his municipality have gone on trial collectively in Israel.

Mr. Gottlieb has denied responsibility for the death. Mr. Patzwi was critically injured in the crash and has not commented.

Mr. Barak, the tough legal disciplinarian who caused former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's downfall over an illegal foreign bank account last April, declined to explain his unusual step.

Ali aims to win back title; Spinks plans a little rest

DACCA, Feb. 18 (R). — Muhammad Ali, deposed heavyweight boxing champion, won cheers from thousands of fans when he flew here today with his wife Veronica.

He reiterated that he hopes to regain his crown from Leon Spinks and has no thought of retiring.

Ali will be made an honorary citizen of Bangladesh at a civic ceremony tomorrow.

"I am not going to retire," Ali told reporters. "I must carry on. I cannot retire without the championship. It would disappoint and humiliate

my fans. Very soon I will win back the championship for the third time -- the first ever to do it."

Ali was dethroned Wednesday by Leon Spinks in Las Vegas in a split decision.

Mr. Spinks, a father of three sons, talked to reporters in his hotel suite after his momentous triumph. "I will definitely give Ali a return match. Ali didn't think I was as strong as I was. I knew I had to win the last few rounds big."

The elated Spinks repeated a slogan he had been using before the fight: "Ali is the greatest, but I am the latest."

Arab Popular Congress committee approves measures for trying Sadat

BAGHDAD, Feb. 18 (R). — A committee of the Arab Popular Congress has approved legal and procedural measures for trying Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on charges of high treason, the Iraq News Agency reported here today.

A press statement issued by the committee at the end of a two-day debate did not, however, set a date or venue for the trial, it said.

The Arab Popular Congress was set up at the anti-Sadat summit held in Tripoli last December. It unites organisations, trade unions, cultural and social groups and political parties from 17 Arab countries.

The first explosion ripped through an apartment block at the corner of the Rue du Colonel Bonnet and the Avenue Lamballe, a wealthy residential district.

Ambulances and fire engines had just arrived at the scene when two more explosions hit a building across the street, eye witnesses said.

The statement said the incident was based on President Sadat having "committed the crime of high treason... and harmed the higher Arab interests."

The accusation emanated from the Egyptian leader's peace overtures to Israel by the

trip to occupied Jerusalem last November.

The statement said President Sadat "has disregarded the Arab League Charter and violated from Arab summit resolutions, in addition to violating the Egyptian constitution."

"Hillside strangler" claims 13th victim

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (R). — The killer known as "the Los Angeles hillside strangler" has claimed his 13th victim, a 21-year-old woman whose body was found in a wrecked car in a ravine, police said last night.

Police said she had been strangled and that the manner of her death resembled those of 12 other women murdered by the strangler since early October.

A task force of more than

Jewish settlements in Arab lands: An Israeli dissents

On October 17, 1977, Dr. Israel Shahak, Chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, and Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, submitted the following statement to the Refugee Subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee. It clearly details the threat both to human rights and to peace, inherent in the repressive policies implemented by the Israeli authorities in the Palestinian lands occupied since 1967.

The Palestine Human Rights Campaign of Washington D.C. was responsible for Dr. Shahak's presence in the United States, and we are pleased to publish his statement which appeared in a recent Palestine Human Rights Bulletin.

I am an Israeli citizen interested in human rights. From March 1970 until the present day I have served as the Chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights (which is composed solely of Israeli citizens). I was elected to this post, together with the members of our executive committee on February 20, 1970.

In this capacity, and previously as an individual, I have been very interested in the nature of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Not only have I followed very carefully the reports in the Hebrew press, but I have also made a point of visiting most of the settlements a short time after their founding. In the case of the most important settlements, I have repeated my visits, usually once a year or more often, and have tried to investigate the nature of the settlements using all possible sources of information.

1. Violations of International Law

I will not elaborate on the question of International Law, beyond pointing out again that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which is supposed to be the governing document in cases of conquered territories, prohibits totally the settling of territories conquered by a state with settlers, who are citizens of this state.

I will concentrate more on the violation of human rights involved in this settlement process. The two most significant aspects of those violations are the confiscation of the land, carried out in a particularly cruel and unjust way, and the creation of a regime of inequality and racial discrimination.

A. The land on which the settlements in the occupied territories are founded:

In all the countries which were parts of the old Ottoman Empire, a considerable part of the land was held in common for the benefit of the local population of a given village in the name of the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

Such land, which really corresponded to the English "commons" land, was used either

for the purposes of the villagers such as religious buildings. Under the successor states of this Empire, this land became "government" land, without changing its functions.

However, the present military government of the occupied territories has devoted this land, in principle and in fact, to the use of the Israeli settlements only, without any regard to the fact that it has served the existing population of the conquered territories from time immemorial.

Moreover, this use of this land is racist. Although the settlements are called "Israeli" in name, they are exclusively Jewish in fact. No Israeli citizen who is not a Jew, and of course no inhabitant of the occupied territories, is allowed to settle in them. At the same time, Jews from all over the world are invited to settle in these lands, merely because they are Jews. Such behaviour usually has a name - racist discrimination.

B. Creation of a regime of discrimination:

It is in the nature of natural justice, and it is implied in the equality of human beings, that one human being should not have more rights than another because of birth or religion. However, as the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Begin has declared, "Jews have the right to settle in the ground on the orders of the military government."

To give only two examples: the very title of the last settlement plan of General Ariel Sharon (the Israeli minister of agriculture who is also in charge of the settlements in the occupied territories) is, "A vision of Israel at century's end," clearly implying that all the settlements will remain a part of the State of Israel (Jerusalem Post, Sept. 9, 1977). On the same day, in an interview with Ma'ariv, General Sharon stated:

There is absolutely no disagreement between me and the Prime Minister. It is only a matter of formulation. No disagreement. There is absolutely no possibility of retreat on the Golan. Not in the common use of the word. One might correct the language here and there, a matter of a few hundred metres and, I emphasize, no more. And even such border corrections cannot be done everywhere, but only in a limited number of places. That is it. Absolutely not more. There is no disagreement. In contrast to the former governments, this one is new in not having disagreements and rivalries among the ministers. There are differences of opinions, differences of formulation, but the government acts as one body and has one stand (Ma'ariv, Sept. 9, 1977).

Similarly, when the Director of the Settlements Department of the Jewish Agency, Professor Ra'anan Weitz, was asked if the building of a new settlement means that Israel shall

not move from that land, he responded: "Yes, surely. According to my opinion if a new settlement is founded, one is given as to prevent such Arab continuity."

The height of this racist approach was reached by General Sharon in an interview with Ma'ariv on Sept. 9, 1977, in which he was interviewed as "strangers" who steal the "national lands" -- the clear implication being that at Arabs, whether Israeli citizens or not, are forever strangers in their own country, in which they were born, and that only Jews should be allowed and encouraged to "settle" on state lands, whether in Israel or in the occupied territories.

The statement said the incident was based on President Sadat having "committed the crime of high treason... and harmed the higher Arab interests."

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